Mr. Merrick, I simply refer to the youchers

TESTIMONY OF O. H. QUINBY.

By the Chairman: Q. State your place considence! A. I live in Chicago manufacture.

are six inches long, according to the original contract, as we lay it here and other places.

The wood is prepared w..h what is known as the Samuel's process of ironizing, to prevent it from rotting. We make a road-bed as is usu-

Quinby called on behalf of the

attention has been called by the charges them

The Chairman. The statements made by Judge Merrick go in as part of the record, without having the vouchers themselves put BY THE MEMORIALISTS.

RESIDENT AND EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF and contracts in the record, calling the attention of the committee to it and pointing it out. THE BOARD-A. WATSON AS A MATHE-MATICAL EXPERT - THE DEGOLVER & MCCLELLAN PATENT - STATEMENT BY BON. C. B. FARWELL - MR. R. S. DAVIS' moral's s, having been duly sworn, was ex-ACCOUNT OF HIS TRUSTEESHIP-ABSENT WITNESSES-EX-GOVERNOR COOKE TO BE

WHUNESDAY, April 8, 1874.

The committee met at 10 o'clock a. m. pur suant to adjournment. The journal of yesterday's proceed

read and approved. Augustus Watson, a witness, called on be-

By the Chairman: Q. Look at that paper and state whether you complied the statement therein contained or not? A. I did compile it rom the report of the Governor and the report Q. You did so carefully? A. I did it carefully with the intention of making it correct. Q. And it is a correct statement, A. It is correct so far as I know. The statement is as

led from reports of Governor Works for 1872 and 1873, by A. WATSON.

A. P. Fardon, paymaster, laborers' pay. August 28, 1872,
August 31, 1872,
August 31, 1872,
Sept. 87, 1872,
Sept. 87, 1872,
Sept. 81, 1872,
October 2, 1872,
October 3, 1872,
October 19, 1872,
Nov. 18, 1872,
Nov. 23, 1872,
Nov. 23, 1872,
Nov. 23, 1872,
Nov. 23, 1872,
Dec. 24, 1873,
Dec. 24, 1872,
Dec. 24, 1873,
Dec. 24, 1872,
Dec. 24, 1873,
Dec. 24, 1874,
Dec.

April 16, 1873, April 28, 1873, May 6, 1873, May 13, 1873, May 13, 1873, May 19, 1873, May 19, 1873, Tunes 12, 1873, Tunes 12, 1873, July 12, 1873, July 12, 1873, July 12, 1873, August 21, 1873,

Merrick. Yes, sir. 8.ewart. West of feventeenth street?

miong those reservations at \$3.70 per square yard, as appears in the Governor's answer, page 338, from which I have just read. The Chairman. In looking over the Govern-

The Chairman. Nearly all instances of wood

The Chairman. They have in several in-tances charged \$3.70 against the Government. Mr. Merrick. Yes, sir; and in one or two in-

Mr. Merrick. Yes, sir; and in one or two instances the charge was correct. For example, at Franklin square, along Fourteenth street, there they charged \$3.70 a square yard, but that was the Morse pavement, and not a Ballard pavement, and that Morse pavement, by looking at the table for the charges along that atrect, does foot up \$3.70. But this pavement, Ilyan, is the Ballard pavement, along Pennsylvania avenue, for which the charge rendered and the bill certified to is \$3.50 per square yard. I will now refer you to the wards.

from the documents, I suppose.

Mr. Mattingly. I presume his statement is correct. We will ascertain what the explana-

Mr. Merrick. Here are the bills and here are the charges reported by the Governor against the United States.

Mr. Christy, This is a subject to which their

Mr. Merrick. Oh, no, sir

pavements. Mr. Merrick. No, sir.

June 24, 1872, June 25, 1872, July 1, 1672, July 10, 1872,

d. 10 you know anything about the duraniity of it; and if so, state what you know? A. I
do; I do not think it very durable. I commenced laying that pavement in 1871, I think,
in Chicago. That was the first that I remember
of being laid there; and after I came here I
superintended their work for this last season's
work on the Avenue.

pavement! A. No, sir.

The Chairman. Is that the report of the superintendent of streets in Chicagol
The Witness. Yes, sir. The report is as fol-

Q. Do you know anything about the durabil-

I certify that I have examined a farme nortine of the frenised paving-blocks which were put down on Lake and Dearborn streets, in the year 1871. I find them in all stages of decay, and my opinion is that the life of the wood is destroyed by the intense heat they are subjected to in the carries process. thereby hastening the decay of by no intense next they are subjected to in the curing process, thereby hastening the decay of the wood; and I would further say that, as my name has been used in recommending the ironized process, it was only upon theory and not any pracedeal knowledge I had of it, and wish to retract any previous statements relative to the matter.

tract any previous statements remarker.

I make this statement because I believe it to be a humbug and a fraud, and for the interest of the people to know !.

W. H. WATSON,
General Inspector Wood Pavement for Board of Public Works of Chicago.

Respectfully referred to Hon. H. A. Willard.
By order of the board, Chas. S. Johnson,
Assistant Secretary.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1873.

Assistant Secretary.

The Witness, (continuing.) He called my attention to the fact that the blocks were all \$522,200 coming to pieces on Lake street, which was improved by De Golyer & McClellan with this frontzed lumber; and he said to me that I had O. H. Quinby having been called as a wit. better take some of those blocks to Washing-ton and show them to the Board of Public Works; at the same time he gave me that cer-tificate. I brought some of the blocks with me. At the same time I went to the office of Mr. of the committee to contract 293, by John O. Evans, for the laying down Ballard wood pavement from Eighteenth street along Pennsylvania avenue to Rock Creek. The price as fixed in that contract for the Ballard wood pavement is \$3.50 per square yard. The voucher will be here in a moment which corresponds to the towns of the strength of the towns. Shepherd, who was then vice president of the board, with a letter from a friend of mine; but I simply called Mr. Shepherd's attention to the fact at that time that I had discovered that woucher will be here in a moment which corresponds to the terms of the contract. I wish in that connection to call the attention of the committee to the charges made against the United States for wood pavement, which of necessity, as I have ascertained, is the wood pavement embraced in this contract along the reservations at Pennsylvania avenue, Eighteenth street, Twentieth street, and Twenty-first street, which are all to be found on page 398 of the Governor's answer. It will there be found that the charges for wood pavement against the United States street, who have the wood pavement against the United States for wood pavement against the United States street, who have the wood pavement against the United States for wood pavement against the United States street, and the wood work of the wood pavement against the United States for wood pavement against the which for wood pavement which the book some blocks from Pennsylvania avenue, between First and Second to be found on page 336 of the Governor's an-swer. It will there be found that the charges for wood pavement against the United States are \$3.70 per square yard; and the contract pitce with John O. Evans, his vouchers corresylvania avenue, between First and Second streets, and also showed them to Mr. Willard, who was afterward appointed, making to him in my statement of the condition of the blocks.

Those blocks can now be seen at the corner of the street, about one-half of them in the year 1872, showing decidedly that the method of treating the lumber is a great injury to it.

By the Chairman: Q. After you made these statements and representations to Governor. Shepherd, Mr. Willard, and others, did the Board of Public Works take any action in reference to it that you know off A. I understand that they issued an order stopping the issue of that material allocation of the sub-that they issued an order stopping the issue of that material allocation of the sub-that they issued an order stopping the issue of that material allocation of the same commutes, which was instructed to investigate an alleged violation of the eight-hour law on the work of the New York post office, submitted a report to the effect that there was no violation by contractors.

Mr. KILLINGER, of Pa., from the same commute, which was instructed to investigate an alleged violation of the eight-hour law on the work of the New York post office, submitted a report to the effect that there was no violation by contractors.

Mr. CUX, of N. Y., said the committee and not probably so understood, but the law was being violated there and everywhere else, on public buildings, and the law ought to be repealed or arried out. He had introduced the resolution, and called the attention of the House to It. He now left the matter to the action of the sub-that they issued an order stopping the issue of the condition of the distribution of the eight-hour law on the work of the New York post office, submittee, which was instructed to investigate an alleged violation of the eight-hour law on the own knew York post office, submittee, which was instructed to investigate an alleged violation of the eight-hour law on the own knew York post office, submittee, which was instructed to investig sponding, show that he put down all that wood pavement at \$3.50 per square yard. I will read an extract from page 358: "Reservation corner Twenty-first street and Pennsylvania avenue, 2,708 square yards of wood pavement, at \$3.70; corner of Pennsylvanis avenue and Twentieth street, reservation, 2,144 square yards, at \$3.70; reservation corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Nineteenth street, 2,553 square yards wood pavement, at \$3.70; reservation corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Eighteenth street, 2,295 square yards, at that they issued an order stopping the issue of

that the only wood pavements along there is that wood pavement which lies contiguous to those assurations along the line of Pennsyl-vania average and is necessarily embraced in this contract.

Mr. Stewart. All this is west of the Presi-

r. S.ewart. West of reventeenth street,
r. Metrick. Yes, sir; west of Seventeenth
st. The contract of John O. Evans is for
ig down a Ballard wood pavement, at the
of 85.50 a square yard. His vouchers and
ments with the Board of Public Works

that he was paid \$3.50 per square yard, the the charge is made against the United tes for that portion of the wood pavement Q. By the Board of Public Works! A. Yes, sir. But at the time I gave the blocks to the Board of Public Works I was in the employ of Taylor & Filbert.

Q. Do you know what has become of the property given by De Golyer & McClellan as security for the faithful performance of their contract—the chattel mortgage! A. No, sir.

Only by hearsay. or's answer, and comparing it with those vouchers against the Government, I find in all instances they have charged \$3.70. Only by hearsay.

Q. You do not know where it is, nor who owns it now? A, I know where the property is. I suppose it is the property at the foot of Fourth street.

Q. Do you know who was the owner of it?
A. Not personally. I do not.
Q. Do you know Mr. Hopkins? A. I do.
Q. What is he? A, He was for a while our unperintendent. the reports. superintendent—the general superintendent of the street work there.

the street work there.

Q. Did you have at any time any conversation with him in relation to laying the wooden pavement? A. I did.

Q. What did he say to you? A. He came on to the street one day and he asked me the price, or rather what it cost, to put down the De Golyer pavement as we were laying it; how much profit there was in it; whether or not there was more money made in that than any other pavement that there was laid in Washington. I gave him substantially the figures, and he then told me that a friend of his had a contract, or could have a contract, and asked vania avenue, for which the charge rendered and the bill certified to is \$3.50 per square yard. I will now refer you to the voucher corresponding with the contract price for so many thousand yards of Ballard wood pavement at \$3.50 per square yard, and the charge against the Government is \$3.70 per square yard. Of necessity it was the same pavement, as will be seen by an inspection of the matter.

The Chairman. Counsel for the District government admit those statements made by Mr. Merrick to be substantially correct, as shown from the documents, I suppose. and he then told me that a friend of his had a contract, or could have a contract, and asked me if I would not like to take an interest in the contract. I told him I was employed with De Golyer & McClellan until the let of January, and it would be impossible unless they would release me. I told him if there was any money to be made in it, and I got a good contract, and they yould release me, I was willing to take an interest in the contract. He said a friend of his could get a contract from the board, and he would bring him up; that he might see me on the street. A few days afterward he came up with this gentieman, whose name I cannot re-

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1874-DOUBLE SHEET.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

CONSIDERATION BY THE HOUSE OF THE CURRENCY BILL.

THE VOTE ON THE BILL TO BE TAKEN TO DAY-FREE TRADE IN OCEAN TELE-GRAPHY-REGULATION OF RAILROADS IN THE TERRITORIES - REPORT ON THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1874. SENATE.
Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN presented By the Chairman: Q. State your place of residence? A. I live in Chicago most of the time—part of the time in Dixon, Ill.
Q. State your business. A. I have been for the last five years building streets most of the time. I call street building my business—making contracts and superintending street building. rial, largely signed by New Jersey manufact rers, asking the imposition of a specific duty of one cent per pound on tin. He said the present ad-valorem duty on tin operated against American

and in favor of the English merchants. Referred building.

Q. Have you been in Washington during any of the time for the last few years, if so, when and how long? A. I was here in the year 1873. From about the 15th of July until the 1st of January, 1873. I was in the employ of DeGolyer & McClellan, on Pennsylvania avenue east, from First street to the Navy Yard. Also, I was employed in 1873, on F street, part of the was employed in 1873, on F street, part of the season.

Mr. JOHNSTON presented a similar petition, signed by dealers in Norfolk, Petersburg, and other Virginia cities. Same reference.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of certain surgeons in the navy, asking a rearrangement of their positions on the naval list. So ordered.

Mr. DAVIS called up his resolution of inquiry as to defaications among Government officials, to the Committee on Finance. Q. By whom? A. By the firm of Taylor & as to defalcations among Government official Filbert.

Q. In laying pavements? A. I was grading to on Finance.
at that time, in 1873.
Mr. OGLESBY presented the mer Q. What was your connection with DeGolyer & McClellan! A. I was superintendent of their Beeson, asking the appointment of a delegation composed in part of women to visit the tribes in the Indian Territory and devise means to improve Q. Laying pavement? A. Laying down their condition. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs

and it was on his motion referred to the Commit

wooden pavement.

Q. What pavement were you laying? A. We were laying what was called the DeGolyer No. 2, with ironized blocks.

Indian Albars.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM introduced a bill for the relief of certain persons of African descent, resident in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations on Q. Will you state briefly the character of that pavement! A. I do not understand exactly whether you want me to describe the manner of laying or the kind.

Q. Describe the manner of laying it, and also Mr. SCOTT, from Committee on Claims, re ported bill to refer to the Court of Claims the in what the pavement itself consisted. A. The pavement consisted of a wooden block, made of plank, three inches thick. The blocks

OCEAN COMMUNICATION.

Mr. SARGENT (by request) introduced bill to secure anti-monopoly ocean communication be-tween Europe, America, and Asia. [It incorporates W. Cornell Jewett and his associates for the purposes named, with authority to construct from rotting. We make a road-bed as is usu-ally made for wooden pavements; make a and operate ocean cables between the three con foundation of gravel, laying the planks upon the gravel about 34 of an inch apart, filling the places with what is know as bank gravel or Mr. ANTHONY called up motion to reconside

self-cementing gravel, covering the surface the vote on the passage of the bill for the relief of the logatees of Asbury Dickens, which was distanced in the logatees of the bill for the relief of the logatees of the bill for the relief of the logatees of the bill for the relief of the logatees of the bill for the relief of the logatees of the logatees of the bill for the relief of the logatees of the bill for the relief of the logatees of the bill for the relief of the logatees of the bill for the relief of the logatees of the bill for the relief of the logatees of the bill for the relief of the bill for the Q. Do you know whether this contract with DeGolver & McClellan was in writing? A. I judges in the Territories was recommitted to th DeGolyer & McCiellan was in writing; A. I know nothing about their having any writings except from the book-keeper.
Q. Who was the book-keeper? A. Mr. Cook.
Q. Was the pavement laid as the DeGolyer & McCiellan No. 2 pavement is usually laid? Committee on the Judiciary.

inilia Passer:

House bill to forfeit to the United States certain land granted to the Piacerville and Sacramento Valley railroad to aid in constructing railroad from the town of Poisom to the town of Placerville, in the State of California.

House bill for the relief of Richard H. Dutton postmatter at Cayandish Vermont. Q. Do you know what the specifications were?

A. We never had any specifications; we laid according to the specifications that we made ourselves.

Placerville, in the State of California. House bill for the relief of Richard H. Dutton, because at Cavendish, Vermont. House bill for the relief of Jos. R. Blackwell, postmaster at Littlefield, Illinois. Senate bill authorizing corrections to be made in errors in prize lists.

House bill to authorize the Passaic County Na-tional Bank, of Paterson, to change its name. Senate bill to grant an American register to the Canadian tug Noah P. Sprague. Q. It was laid as you usually lay what is known as the De Golyer & McClellan No. 27 Q. You had no specifications from the Board of Public Works as to the character of this BAILBOADS IN THE TERRITORIES.

Senate bill to provide for the incorporation and regulation of railroad companies in the Territo-ries of the United States being reached on the do; I do not think it very durable. I commenced laying that pavement in 1871, I think, in Chicago. That was the first that I remember of being laid there; and after I came here I who may wish to construct railroads with their superintended their work for this last season's work on the Avenue.

Q. In 1873! A. In 1872. On my return to Chicago my attention was called to the fact that those blocks were proving to be worthless. That was from the superintendent of the streets there, in a report made by him, which I have here.

The province of the United States being reached on the calendar, and real ended on the called at the said, was to enable the people in the Territorial who may wish to construct railroads with their own money to have that privilege without the own money to have that privilege without the recessity of being compelled to apply to Congress or the Territorial Legislatures for charters. No lands were granted by the bill except for the Territorial Legislatures for charters. No lands were granted by the bill except for the Territorial Legislatures for charters. No lands were granted by the bill except for the Territorial Legislatures for charters. No lands were granted by the bill except for the Territorial Legislatures for charters. No lands were granted by the bill except for the Territorial Legislatures for charters. No lands were granted by the bill except for the Territorial Legislatures for charters. No lands were granted by the bill except for the Territorial Legislatures for charters. No lands were granted by the bill except for the Territorial Legislatures for charters. No lands were granted by the bill except for the Territorial Legislatures for charters. No lands were granted by the bill except for the Territorial Legislatures for charters. No lands were granted by the bill except for the Territorial Legislatures for charters. No lands were granted by the bill except for the Territorial Legislatures for charters. No lands were granted by the bill except for the Territorial Legislatures for c

the State of Louisians. There were many reasons why it was important that the bill should be acted on without further deals. He had consulted with the Senator from Louisians, (Mr. Wast.) who pished to sheak on the bill, and he for lave notice that he would call it up on Monday next. He saw he necessity for its being referred to a committee, and he hoped the Senato would dispose of it without arther delay.

Without action on the Territorial railroad bill, the Sente went into executive session and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. NEGLEY, of Pa., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the construction of a bridge over the Arkansas river at Pine Biuffs, on Printing, reported adversely upon a bill re-lating to the printing of the laws in the District of Columbia, and the bill was laid on the table.

DUTY ON TIN PLAYES.

Mr. SWANN, of Md., presented the memorial of E. S. Parker & Co., U. Morton Stewart & Co., and other firms in the city of Baltimore; Louis McMurray, of Frederick; S. D. Straub, of Hagerstown, and numerous other dealers and workers in tin plates in the States of Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, praying that the present ad valorem duty on tin plates may be changed to a specific and equivalent duty. Re-ferred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The regular order was demanded, and the House resumed the consideration of the bill to promote new and useful inventions, which came over from the morning hour of yesterday. The adverse report of the committee was adopted, and

the bill laid on the table. BILLS REPORTED. Mr. PARKER, of N. H., reported a bill authorising an application to the Commissioner of Patents for an extension of the patent for Ward's improved builet machine. Passed.

Mr. PLATT, of Va., from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend work on public buildings, with a substitute. On a point of order referred to the Committee of the Whole.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW IN NEW YORK.

that they issued an order stopping the issue of that material altogether.

Q. Do you know when that order was issued!
A. I think it was in the mouth of August—last August—August, 1873.
Q. When was if you brought those blocks on to Washington from Chicago, and presented them here! A. It was in July that I came on here—July, 1873, I think. I will refer to my memorandum-book.
Q. Were you in the employ of DeGolyer & McClellan? A. No, sir, I was in the employ of no one at the time. However, I received an appointment from the board, just before I had given these blocks, as a superintendent of a sewer out here on the boundary.
Q. By the Board of Public Works? A. Yes, sir. But at the time I gave the blocks to the

Int. Plence, of Mass., from the same committee, apported adversely upon a bill to create a bureau of architecture, and the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

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Mr. Plence, of Mass., from the same committee, apported adversely upon a bill to create a bureau of architecture, and the bill appropriating \$\frac{2}{2}, or other table.

Mr. Plence, of Mass., from the same committee, of the blocks for literary purposes.

Mr. Plence, of Mass., from the same committee, of the blocks of Representatives for library purposes.

Mr. Plence, of Mass., from the same committee, of the blocks of Representatives for library purposes.

Mr. Plence adversely upon a bill to create a bureau of archi Mr. PIERCE, of Mass., from the same commit

argued in favor of a reserve in the Treasury to most any extraordinary occasion and prevent a panie by a sudden absorption of the currency. This reserve he proposed should be exchangeable for gold interest-bearing bonds.

A number of amendments were proposed by various members and ordered to be printed and considered pending.

Mr. MA YNAED made another attempt to come to an understanding as to a limit to debate, and, failing, gave notice that after the gentle min now entitled, under previous arrangement, to the floor had spoken he would call the previous question. The gentlemen entitled to the floor were Mr. Townsinn, of Pa. Mr. BECK of Ky. and Mr. BANDALL, of Pa.; Mr. BECK for thirty minutes, Mr. Townsinn an hour and Mr. Randall fifteen minutes. utes, Mr. Townsend an hour and Mr. RANDALI fifteen minutes.

Mr. TOWNSEND then addressed the House

7:30 o'clock. EVENING SESSION. The House reassembled at 7:30 o'clock for debat oly on the pending currency bill. Mr. BUNDY, of Ohio, argued that the enforce

ment of specie payment was a fallacy, and would not tend to advance the business interests of the country. What the business wants of the country emanded was more currency. Mr. PENDLETON, of R. L. advocated free eanking, with a provision for redemption in New York, and the redemption of legal tenders by the

nia demanded more currency and were opposed to contraction.

Mr. HOSKINS, of N. Y., opposed the pending bill, as throwing the door wide open for an unlimited issue of irredeemable currency.

Mr. WHITEHEAD, of Va., advocated an increase of currency as the greatest need to the prosperity of the South and West. The people of the South, he contended, were more loyal than those of New England, because the latter said the greenback currency was a ite, while the people of the South hadeonnidence in the Government and would take all the smoney they could get. the South hadeconnees in the Government and would take all the money they could get.

Mr. EAMES, of R. I., argued in favor of some measure which would result in a greater accumulation of gold and allver.

Mr. DUNNELL, of Minn., rose principally to correct certain statements made by Mr. Townsend this afternoon in relation to the financial condition of the railroads of Minnesots, and asserted that his State was on a substantial financial basis.

Mestra, THOMAS of Venand FIELD.

cial basis. Mesers. THOMAS, of Va., and FIELD, of Mich. advocated an increase of currency. Mr. MELLISH, of N. Y., argued against the pendiox bill, contending that it was altogether in the interest of the bank monopoly. The House at 10:16 adjourned.

HEAVY FRESHET IN THE MISSISSIPPI. New Onleans, April 8.—Heavy showers of rain have fallen at intervals during the day. Since 4 p. m. it has been raining steadily, blowing half a gale, varying from the southeast to southwest. The river is from one to five lightes above the highwater mark, running over the loves at several points in the city. At Orange and Louisiana streets, and at the Third District erry landing opposite Jackson square, the rail road tracks are covered with water. At Carroll-ton the wind carried the water over the levee during the day, and this evening, from increasing wind and rain, serious damage is apprehended. city, but the authorities have a large force at work endeavoring to repair the damage.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

CRUSADERS IN PHILADELPHIA PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—At a temperance ceting this morning Dio Lewis made an address. After other speeches, volunteers were called for to serve on the committees, these com-mittees to do all they could between the time they were appointed and to-morrow, and at that time report at a meeting to be held in the afternoon tees of two and go just where they wish. They are to pray and work in every proper way to in-fluence the liquor-sellers to close their places, and they are all to pay special attention to partie who own property in which there are saloons. Resolutions were passed requesting the pasters of hyrches to render all the aid in their power

THE METHODISTS.

NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE. Methodist Episcopal Church met to-day, Rishor and also against the enactment of the license law, to sustain in any way the traffic in liquor, was

LOSS OF THE EUROPE. New York, April 8 .- The General Trans A

cable as abundoned, was believed to be one of the best and safest vessels on the line after the loss of the Ville du Havre. She was a comparatively new vessel, having been built at Glasgow. Scotland. She was lengthened last year at New castle-on-Tyne, and altered from a side-wheel secamer to a propellor. Her tonuage was 4,600; length, &20 feet; breadth of beam, 44 feet. She was commanded by Captain Lemaril, an able and experienced captain, and who has been in the employ of the company for a number of years. He has always been considered a skillful and careful navigator. No list of passengers or manifest of the carge, which, it is supposed, was of the usual character of ships on this line, consisting of wines, silks, &c., has yet been received in this country. The necessity for abandoning the vessel was caused by the choking of her leading pumps. The origin of the accident is not yet lastic Company's steamanty Europa, reported by cable as abandoned, was believed to be one of the best and safest vessels on the line after the pumps. The origin of the accident is not yo known. No lives were lost.

Walle of the ship And cargo.

New York, April 8.—The value of the steamship Europe was about \$1,250,000, and she was insured in French insurance companies for two
thirds her full value. Her cargo was a very valuable one, consisting chiefly of sliks, wines, sardince, ac. Her agents think that on this trip she
certainly carried a great quantity of fine goods
for the spring trade, and that the value of her
cargo could not have been less than \$1,000,000.

The greater part of these goods were probably
insured. Their exact value cannot, of course, be
ascertained until the arrival of her manifest.

It is thought that all papers of the ship and the
mails were saved, as, from the tone of the dispatch, it would appear that there was plenty of
time to transfer the passengers. The baggage of
the latter, however, is probably lost, as it must
have been in the hold of the vessel. The loss of
the Europe falls with heaviness upon the TransAtlantic company, at this time, as they have just
The only directions of the give any plan.

The following letter has been received at the
Internal Revenue Burcau, dated United States
Internal revenue, deputy collector's office, Sixth
internal revenue, deputy collector's office and internal revenue, deputy of Internal revenue, deputy obtained extensive publicity
through the newspers and otherwise, to the
effect that an extensive organization, said to ineffect that an extensive or VALUE OF THE BRIP AND CARGO. Atlantic company, at this time, as they have just completed their engagements to run weekly steamers throughout the coming season. The Greece, with the rescued passengers, is expected to arrive either to-night or to-morrow, and all that is now doubtful concerning the disaster

CAUSE OF THE DISASTER. CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

LONDON, April 8.—The French steamship Eustrope, which sunk in mid-ocean, was insured for \$600,000 in London and Paris companies. The salvage crow of the National line steamer state that the leak which caused the loss of the vesse as in the engine-room.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY. GALVESTON, April 8.—A special dispatch from Austin to the News, dated to-day, says: Last night, about dusk, a stage, carrying the mail and eleven passengers, three of whom were ladies, was stopped about three miles from here by three was stopped about three miles from here by three armed men, who cut the front horses from the traces and took all the passengers' money and jowelry and broke open their trunks and gutted mail bags, taking off one of them. Among the passengers were Bishop Gregg and Mr. Brockerridge, president of the First National Bank, of San Antonio, from whom they took \$1,000. They secured about \$3,000 from the passengers. The stage was the regular four-horse stage from San Antonio to Austin, and did not reach Austin until 4 o'clock this merning. o'clock this morning.

ITEMS FROM NEW YORK.

The Sub-Treasurer paid yesterday \$25,000 for nterest and \$15,000 for called bonds. The customs ceipts were \$280,000. It has transpired that Oliver T. Saring, Secre-tary of the Montaek Insurance Company, has swindled that concern out of \$10,000. He has left

The steamship Adriatic, from Liverpool,

THE WEATHER REPORT.

WARDEPARTMENT, CONTICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

WARDEPARTMENT, CONTICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

FEORAGILITIES.

FOR New England, cloudy weather, with rain, smow and east to north winds will prevail. For the Middle States and lower lake region, increasing east to north winds, with cloudy and rainy weather in the former, but partly cloudy weather, with light rain or snow, in the latter. For the South Atlantic States, increasing south to cast winds, cloudy and rainy weather. For the Guif States, winds shifting to west and north, with falling temperature and clear and clearing weather. For Tennessee and the Ohle valley, generally cloudy weather, winds shifting to north and northwest, and rain. For the upper lake regior, low and Missouri, clear or partly cloudy weather, with winds gradually shifting to east and south. The Cumberland and upper Ohlo rivers will risc.

Cantionary signals continue at New Orleans, Mobile, Jacksonville, Savannah and Charleston.

The Weathers in washington.

The Subconville, Savannah and Charleston.

speeches, the previous question to be called at the latter hour. The House then, at 5 o'clock, took a recess till

TIGATION.

XAMINATION OF WITNESSES YESTERDAY -GENERAL BUTLER ANSWERS FOR HIM-SELF - PALSE REPORT ABOUT A WHISKY BOUTH CAROLINA AFFAIRS IN CONGRESS-SENATE CONFIRMATIONS.

muset. A noticeable feature in the investiga-ion is the extreme unotion with which the Demo-rate patriots on the committee approach their salest, leaving the impression that they are

They bold up their hands in holy horror and catachine a witness, "Was the Administration in created in the contracts." And such is the dis mis-rested generosity of human nature that when the salversal "No" is sounded, a resort is made to making and the incompanion of "". instead and the inconvenience of memory pro-claimed. Attached to the Democrats, who are string up capital for the next campaigu, are sev-eral gentlemen who expect to raise themselves by covert assaults on men above their proportions, thinking, perhaps, that the half-closed doors of a committee-room will prove a shield forever from superior attack. As a natural result of an inves-tigation which has simmered down from huge propositions to a pigmy race after some scandal, the independent press" are its main adherents, and the chosen auditors of the searching exami-nations that develop nothing. That they should be present is, of course, necessary, as the texti-mony must be perverted in order to amply cover the deficiencies demonstrable when the entire revelations are subjected to just criticism. Mr. Waddell, of Westchester county, N. Y., was first examined. He is the person from whom Mr. Sanborn purchased a liet of the delinquent esties in Brooklyn so far as regards the legacy and accession tax. He stated emphatically that the aw was one of great benefit to the Govern-ment and its utility was demonstrable from the factilist thus taxes never would have been col-lected without it. In connection with the general

the ... was one of great benefit to the Government, and its utility was demonstrable from the fact that these taxes never would have been collected without it. In connection with the general subject of a moiety system, he stated that he was first induced to examine the matter by a statement in the report of David A. Wells, which attermed that \$1,000,000 was annually lost to the United States through the inability to collect this tax. A son of Mr. Waddell was also examined, and he corroborated the testimony already entered. He aided in making the list furnished Sanborn, for which the father and son were to receive ten per cent. on the amount collected. This he claimed had never been fulfilled. As an estimate of the amount still due the Government, and lost if not secured under this system, he gave the figures \$400,000. When these gentlemen had sufficiently enlightened the committee, General Butler stated that he understood that the committee had recently been investigating his private affairs. He would request, if the committee heired to go into that branch of the subject, that he be allowed to be present to cross examine the witnesses. He read from the Tribuse that the investigation had developed the fact that Sanborn had contributed money to secure his (Butler's) election. He was not at all avorse to going into an examination on the point, but he simply requested the courtesy of being notified when it commences.

money to secure his (Butler's) election. He was notat all avorse to going into an examination on this point, but he simply requested the courtery of being notified when it commences.

Mr. Dawes said it was certainly not the intention of the committee to go into an inquiry in this direction; Ceneral Butler's name had been mentioned incidentally by a witness as simply introducing Sanborn to Commissioner Douglass.

Mr. Niblack remarked that he supposed Gen. Was the was aware that his (B. 3) name occupied a good deal of public attention just now.

Gen. Butler, howing. "Well, if it does not, it is certainly not the fault of this committee." [Laughter.]

On motion of Mr. Roberts, it was agreed to submit to Gen. Butler any evidence which may hereafter be taken in which his name is mentioned, in order that he may decide for himself whether he will or will not come before the committee to cross-examine witnesses.

Mr. Niblack said some way or another Sanborn was frequently called "Butler's man," and the impression seems to be that he secured his contract until he got it. He was a neighbor of Sanborn's, and had known him for yours. He would certainly have recommended him if he had been asked to do so. Sanborn's as employed under him when he commanded the remained as a minimum of the lamber.

A WHISKY COMBINATION.
The following letter has been received at the
Internal Revenue Bureau, dated United States

from any part in the allogue translates appracy.

The only circumstance found to give any plausibility to the charge that Evansville is involved in the reported organization is the fact that a few former distillers and gaugers from the First Indiana district are connected with whisky interests in St. Louis. One or two of these can hardly be said to be incapable of doing what the report charges, but I only wish to advise you of my very confident belief that whatever the parties referred to may be doing elsewhere this supervisory district is innocent of participation in their fraudulent operations.

trict is innocent of participation in their fraudilent operations. Very respectfully, S. F. Powntt, Supervisor. Hon. J. W. Douglass, Commissioner of Internst Revenue, Washington, D. C. ILLICIT SPIRITS.

Recense, Washington, B. C.

ILLICIT SPIRITS.

The following letter explains itself:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, J.

OPPICE COMMISSIONER INTERNAL REVEWILE.

SIR: I have received your letter of the lat inst, inclosing a copy of a card published by you in regard to the action which you are ready to take in behalf of those who have violated the laws concerning distilled spirits, and regret to perceive that you make the provisions of that arrangement much more extensive than the instructions authorized or than this office can sanction.

I am not aware of any other authorization than those contained in my communication to you of the 16th and 21th of February last, which related to illicit distillers and to illicit distillers only.

Your card states that it includes not only these delicquents, but also "those who removed block ade spirits, those who sold spirits by wholesale or retail without license, and all other offences under the law concerning the production, removal or sale of distilled spirits."

My intention was to authorize you under certain conditions to hold in abeyance the fines and imprisonments demounced against illicit distillers, but not to set free any spirits that had not paid tax, nor to relieve dealers in spirits from all or any of the liabilities imposed upon them by law. In terms, your offers go so far as to relieve even regularly authorized distillers from any frauds they may have committed in the production, removal and sale of distilled spirits, and to excuse all dealers in spirits from payments of taxes withhold, special or otherwise.

You will, I trust, see to it that any such erroneous impressions may be at once publicly corrected, and this office advised thereof.

Very respectfully, J. W. Docollass, Commissioner.

He P. Elerous, Esq., United States Attorney, Atlanta, Ga.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF COINAGE.

Dr. James T. Bareley who is the originate of

The Cumberland and upper Ohlo rivers will rise.

Cautionary signals continue at New Orleans,
Mobile, Jacksonville, Savannah and Charleston.

THE WILLIAM THE IN WASHINGTON.

The following was the range of the thermometer yesterday at Hempler's optician store: Sa. m.,

58; 10 a. m., 55; 12 m., 56; 2 p. m., 52; 4 p. m., 59; 5 p. m., 50; 5 p. m., 50; 5 p. m., 50; 5 p. m., 50; 5 p. m., 55; 5 p. m.

CLAIMS OF SOUTHERN MAIL CONTRAC

Since the termination of the war, Congress habeen frequently asked to make some provision for the payment of those Southern mail contractors who were engaged in the transportation of postal matter when the rebellion opened and to whom the United States is still indebted. The proposition is again before the House Committee on Appropriations, who are asked to insert an additional section in the deficiency bill for the settlement of these claims. The committee considered the measure yesterday, but came to no conclusion. There are many persons embraced in the claims, the actual amount audited being \$440,000, but it is said that the total sum will equal \$1,000,000. The claimants rest their case upon the assumption that the contract, already fulfilled, was not vitiated by their subsequent participation in rebel-

PATENT BILLS REJECTED. nissioner of r mithsonian Institution, curvetary of Smithsonian Institution, curve of the army and navy, and the surgeon of the army. The committee deemed it a the army. The committee deemed it a

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES. the expediency of passing a bill equalizing the bounties of soldiers in the late war. There are numerous complaints being received reciting the injustice of present laws under which the period of enlistment establishes the bounty money allowed, and which operates against a large proportion of the men who galiantly performed service in the field. One of the plans considered is to allow each soldier eight dollars and thirty-three cents for each year of service or enlistment when discharged from disability, deducting, however, all sums thus far received from the Governer.

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT. The following is the financial exhibit of the freazury Department at the close of business yesteriay: Currency, \$3,589,223: special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$62,415,000: coin, \$85,485,900: including coin certificates, \$27,299,000; cutstanding legal tenders, \$482,000,000.

The receipts from internal revenue sources yesterday were \$427,300.

CONFIRMATIONS. CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in executive session yesterday confirmed the following nominations:

Henry C. Johnson, to be commissioner of customs, vice Wm. G. Haines, removed. George S. Fisher, of Georgia, consul at Beirut. Benjamin F. Bell, postmaster at Americus, Ga. Commodore Fablus Stanley, to be rear admiral in the navy, vice Sands, retired. Wm. E. Le Roy, rear admiral in the navy, vice Parrott, retired. David C. Lewis, assistant surgeon in the navy, to fill a vacancy. Wm. E. Hilburn, ensign in the navy, at foot of class of 1870.

NAUY GAZETTE.

Commander Austin Pendergrast, ordered mmand the receiving ship Potomae; Chief Encommand the receiving saip Potomac; Chief En-gineer Thomas J. Jones, to the Swatars. Rea-Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins, having reported his return from the command of the Asiatic station, has been placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant Commander B. H. McColla has been detached from the Wachusett and placed on sick

NAVY GAZETTE

GEN. LEGGETT'S RESIGNATION. Referring to his reputed resignation, printed in the Chronicle yesterday, Commissioner Leggett tates that there is no foundation for the report.

POLITICAL PENNSYLVANIA

A DEMOCRATIC TRICK. HARRISBURG, April 8 .- The Democratic m ers of the Senate and House held a caucus this would oppose the Centennial appropriation bill and the bill for an increase of the debt of Philaelphis until the Republican majority in the louse agreed to pass a fair apportionment bill

for the city.

This action may endanger the Centennial bill, hich needs only to pass the House, having gone through all the other preliminary stages in both Houses, but partisan action of the Democrats may possibly have the effect of a Centennial party measure, in which case there would be enough Republican votes in the House to pass it without

MASSACHUSETTS THE FOURTEENTH BALLOT.

BOSTON, April 8.—The fourteenth ballot for United States Senator was taken to-day, with the following result: Whole number of votes, 270; necessary to a choice,136. Dawes received 95; Hoar, 19; Curtis, 72; Adams, 16; Washburne and San-born, 2 votes each, and Whittier, George F. Bigelow and Phillips, 1 each. The convention then

THE FIFTHENTH BALLOT.

The fifteenth ballot was taken, as follows:
Whole number of votes, 260; necessary to a choice,
135. Dawes received 91; Hear, 65; Curtis, 72;
Adams, 19; Speaker Sanford, 11; Washburne, 7;
Judge Hear, 2; Whittier and Phillips, 1 each.
The convention took a recess for one hour. I'he convention took a recess for one hour. THE SIXTEENTH BALLOT

59; necessary to a choice, 135. Dawes received 90: Hoar, 63: Curtis, 72: Adams, 19: Sanford, 13: Washburne, 6; Judge Devens, 2; Judge Colt, 2; tions.
Phillips and Whittier, 1 each. THE SEVENTHENTH BALLOT was as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 261;

ecessary to a choice, 131. Dawes received 82; Ioar, 60; Curtis, 72; Adams, 16; Sanford, 11; Banks, 7; Washburne, 5; Devens, 4; Charles Hall, Amasa Walker, Whittier and Philfips, 1 each. ECHOES FROM THE POLL

RESULT OF THE CHARTER ELECTIONS. OMAHA, April 8 .- The Republicans elected the FORT SILL, KAN., April 8.—The Reform ticket

was elected here except police judge.
Archison, Kan., April 8.—The Citizens' ticke was elected here yesterday.

KANBAS CITY, Mo., April 8.—The Democrats
were successful in the election here yesterday.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 8.—The Democratic ticket has been elected here. This city has, since the negro population began voting, given a Re-publican majority every election until yesterday. Sr. Louis, April 8 .- Full returns of the election held in this city yesterday show the choice of 5 Democrats, 3 Republicans and 4 Independents to the city council, which will stand, with the men ding over, Democrats 14, Republicans 6

CLEVETAND, April 8.—A fire to-night de-troyed the works of the Forest City Varnish and (aptha Company, Loss between \$30,000 and \$40,000. posing the committee of management. Naptha Company. Loss between \$30,000 and \$40,000. Rolya's barrel factory was partially burned; loss, \$6,000. Lucin and Sahlko's coal yard; loss, \$2,000. W. H. Kelsey's paint factory; loss, \$2,000. Total insurance about \$20,000. An employee of the insurance about \$20,000. An employee of the varnish factory was seriously injured by the ex-

RAILROAD DIVIDEND. BALTIMORE, April 8,-The Baltimore and Ohio a year, ended on Sist of March, payable on and after the 1st of May; also, a dividend of 5 per cent. on the stock of the Washington branch for half a year, ended on the Sist of March, payable on and after the 17th instant. NEWSPAPER MAN JUGGED.

CINCINNATI, April 8.—John R. McLean, pro-prietor of the Enquirer, was again on the witness stand to-day, and again refused to answer the question as to who besides Scowden, the defend ant on trial, charged with procuring a libelous publication in the Enquirer, gave him the infor-mation on which to ground the article. He was

COUNTS OF ANOTHER DAY'S WORK

ING OF THE LADIES' MANAGING COM-MITTEE-OFFICERS CHOSEN-THE LEAD-ANOTHER DRAMATIC VOLUNTEER-THE PIRST SALE OF TICKETS-E. MCB. TIMO-NEY LEADS THE VAN-WHERE TICKETS

n arranging for the charity benefits. The en-couragement received upon all sides by the pub-lic prove that the grand charity movement is tak-leep root, and that there are hundreds of warm earts in the District that are ever open to the

The principle part of the business now remain-ing is to dispose of the tickets, and every plan that shall facilitate this object will be gladly reover, the work moves along many, have been attended to, the public interest aroused and the necessity that exists for all to labor in the cause made vividity apparent, so that the remainder of the arrangements are comparatively easy of performance, and can be carried to a bril-liant conclusion if the public will only take held of the matter and finish it as cheerfully as they

LICAN of Tuesday and Wednesday, the commit-tee of management met at the residence of Mrs. Senator Sherman, yesterday at 12 o'clock, to de ent at the meeting Mrs. Senator Sherman, Mrs Judgo Strong, Mrs. Dahlgren, Mrs. Scoretary Richardson, Mrs. Senator Scott, Mrs. General Sherman, Mrs. S. S. Cox, Marchioness de Chambrun and Mrs. Morse. Mrs. Delano was absen

president, Mrs. Dahlgren treasurer, and Mrs. Frelinghuysen secretary. As the latter is too much ongaged in forwarding the arrangements for two private charities of her own she was obliged to decline to serve, and Mrs. Dawes was named to take her place. The committee then proceeded to discuss a number of propositions and suggestions, the most important of which was that those present wait upon a large number of operation. This suggestion was acted upon and allotted a sub-list, and the ladies were to be waited upon and the result stated at the meeting A pleasant feature of the gathering was the en-

tire harmony that prevailed throughout the pro-ceedings. Every lady present was enthusiastic in her belief in the ultimate success of the movement, and as each is an energetic worker in the cause of charity, there is no doubt that they will erform the important part of the labor assigned nem in a thorough and intelligent manner. ANOTHER VOLUNTEER.

The following letter was received at THE REPUBLICAN office yesterday: WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1574.
To the Editor of the National Republican:
Six: Desiring to do my share towards forwarding the grand charity movement now in progress in this city, I hereby offer my services for any entertainment that may be originated for the benefit

The offer is modest and timely, and proves that a little girl may have a very big heart. "May, the little comedienne," is a great favorite in Washington, and her services will be gladly

JOE JEFFERSON CLUB. This well-known amateur dramatic club held a meeting last evening and resolved to give their proposed entertainment at Willard hall on the evening of Tuesday, April 21. No effort will be evening of Tuesday, April 21. No effort will be spared to render the entertainment eminently won Beust advises Prince Metternich to sugmerthy of the object in view. A tempting programme is promised, and the members of the club are to put forth their best efforts on this occasion. The Joe Jefferson is the leading secured, if France will permit the occupation of dramatic club of the District, and has justly Rome by the Italians.

earned a fine reputation during the winter There are not only talented ladies and gentleme in the organization, but the many entertainments given by them in behalf of charity since the opening of the season prove, them to possess war and generous hearts. FORD'S AND THE NATIONAL.

The arrangements for the performances at Ford's and the National are rapidly progressing. Messrs. Ford and Saville are busy completing the details, and will announce the programmes as soon as possible. It is likely that the first performance of the series will be given at Ford's next week, and that the programmes are the series will be given at Ford's next week, and that the remainder will take place during the week following. Miss Clara Morris will be in the city in a few days to prepare for the rehearsals, and Mr. Saville is securing her proper support. At Ford's, Miss Lydia Thompson and troupe will provide the first gratuitous performance, and as the leader and her company are great favorites at the capital there is no doubt that the financial results of her generosity will be very satisfactory. The troupe are performing at Ford's opera-house in Baltimore, this week, and people are nightly turned from the doors for want of accommoda-tions.

The tickets are printed, and read as follows:

********************************** GRAND CHARITY PERFORMANCES, for the benefit of

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS IN WASHINGT Good for any performance given for this object

The tickets will to-day be placed on sale at the various Departments. The heads of the different bureaus will dispose of them to those under their charge. An effort will be made to recure a return of the daily sales of the different bureaus, so that there is a chance for a generous rivalry in a good cause among the attaches of the Government. A list of the names of those who purchase five or more tickets will be printed daily, and the name of the person purchasing the largest number kept prominently at the head of the list. By this means THE REPUBLICAN will endeavor to show to the people of the District those who possess the warmest hearts, and in this manner give credit to exercisely who splitts to the people of the district those who possess the warmest hearts, and in this manner give credit to everybody who enlists in the good cause

posing the committee of management.

THE PIRST RESPONSE.

The following letter, inclosing a check for twenty-five dollars, was received at THE REPUBLICAN office last evening:

To the Editor of the Intional Republican.

Six: Heartity appreciating the efforts being made in behalf of the charitable institutions of our District, we herewith inclose you twenty-five dollars for tickets to the performances to be given by Messrs, Saville and Ford.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,

E. McB. Timonsy & Co.

Mesers. Timoney & Co. have the honor of being the first to show their sympathy for a good cause, and their enterprise and generosity are alike commendable and worthy of imitation. The firm commendable and worthy of initiation. The firm also took twenty-five more tickets for sale, and say they have no doubt they can easily dispose of one hundred tickets before the performance shall be given. The Messrs. Timoney & Co. are evidently men of spirit. Who will be the next to follow their worthy example?

CORRESPONDENCE.

Large numbers of letters continue to pour it upon us, and contain many valuable suggestions some of which have been adopted in concluding the arrangements for the charitable entertain ments. The following letter will be read with in terest.

NEW YORK, April 8.—A five-mile boat race has been arranged between William Scharf, of Pittreburg, and George Brown, of Halifix. They are to row five miles in shell boats, two miles and a half with a turn, for \$2,000 s ride and the championship of America. The race takes place at Springfield, Mass, in June.

ANOTHER TRAPEZE ACCIDENT.

**PWILADELPHIA, April 8.—To-night, during a trapese performance at Mortimer's Variety theater, Maisime Lola fell a distance of twenty feet, and was seriously injured. She subsequently read appeared and offered to continue the performance but the audience objected and she withdrew.

**The following letter will be read with interest: Lincoln Industrial Mission. This institution may be our account of the charties of our city will not be complete without some reference to the Lincoln Industrial Mission. This institution may be considered as one of the results of the efforts made by Northern philanthropists for the improvement of the colored people—sflorts, the extent and value of which will never be understood by those who are not connected with them. The Lincoln Industrial Mission commenced in Philanthropists for the improvement of the colored people—sflorts, the extent and value of which will never be understood by those who are not connected with them. The Lincoln Industrial Mission commenced in the properties of the source of the Charties of our city will not be complete without some feerence to the Lincoln Industrial Mission. This institution may be considered as one of the results institution may be considered as one of the results institution may be considered as one of the results of the efforts made by Northern philanthropists for the improvement of the colored people—sflorts, the extent and value of which will never be understood by those who are not connected with them. The Lincoln Industrial Mission commenced in the improvement of the colored people—sflorts, the extent and value of which will never be understood by those who are not connected with them. The Lincoln Indu

IN THE NOBLE CAUSE.

other missionary operatures." The building have implement deeded to the association by the bureau, the expenses of the work have been defrayed largely by yoluntary unberriptions from the teachers, who represent several denominations, the school being entirely non-sectarian.

The officers of the Society are: O. F. Presbrey, president; Dr. J. T. Johnson, vice president; Wm. Lambou, treasurer; Wm. H. Saaman, secretary; J. B. Johnson, superintendent Sabbath school; O. W. Stekney, E. B. Barnum, Wm. Webb and O. H. Merwin, trustees.

The average attendance for the past three mouths has been still including 54 teachers; the highest total amounting to 381. A hight school; for adults has been supported during the winter mouths with an attendance of over two hundred scholars, whose progress has been rapid and their improvement in department as well as in book learning very marked. Some have here laid that foundation of a higher education. Mr. Warren Brown gave his services for involvent as superintendent, the teachers being undergraduates of Howard University. The Board of Colored School Trustees supported it in 1872, and for the past two years it has been male aft 28 to 50 cents a month, which is found to be more advantageous to the students than to make it absolutely free.

So long as the generosity of the North turnished as with material, a sewing school was maintained at which instruction was also given in the use of sewing machines, by which a number of women were made saif-supporting. The industrial part of funds. We have employed an efficient mission, a charge having always been made of 20 to 50 cents a with material, a sewing school was maintained at which instruction was also given in the use of sewing machines, by which a number of women were made saif-supporting. The industrial part of funds. We have employed an efficient mission, and supported the structure of the supported to the maintended at which instruction was also given in the use of their parties of the support of the paper of the paper of the paper of

society shall give us the additional help we require.

Our Sabbath school is self-supporting by teachers' contributions, rents, etc. But we want to establish our night school on a firm basis, and to establish our night school on a firm basis, and to make our missionary work more efficient. Then night school ought to be supported by the city as they are in Boston and Philadelphia; but in the present state of affairs it cannot be arranged. We admit none but those whom age or occupation exclude from the day schools, and experience has shown in other cities that those who attend nighty schools appreciate more highly and secure more, benefit from the instruction given them than in day schools.

while the sick and tonical cared for.

It is well known that it is not generally the last of

cared for.

It is well known that it is not generally the want of a charitable disposition on the part of those who have money to give, but the want of responsibility and accurate knowledge on the part of the almoner, which prevents and misdirects the course of charity. From the great wave of public interest in the cause which The Republican has excited can we not secure a permanent good?

Why can we not rally around the nucleus presented by our missionary, a band of visitors recruited from the young ladies of the wealthier and educated classes, who shall give to the needy, without distinction of sector color, at least the sympathy and encouragement which Brown. Sequard tells us is stronge to combat disease, and which is stronger to repress and prevent crime and lead to better habits of life, while the visitors themselves would be inevitably led to a higher conception of practical Christianity, and which once fairly established would secure the coadiness of visitors are common in other cities, are in existence here to a limited extent in connection with churches and other societies, but what is needed is an organization which shall unite all who have time and strength in a solid body whose activity shall be systematically distributed over the city, and those who drop out of the work shall be continually replaced by young and fresh laborers, glad of the opportunity to make themsolves useful to their fellow beings.

If a sufficient number of ladies leave their names with our missionary at the rooms of the Y.M. C. A., to render the success of the movement probable, farther action will be taken.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE. PRANCO-AUSTRIAN DIPLOMACY. Panis, April 8.—Le Temps to-day publishes the full text of the dispatch from the Austrian Pre-mier Von Beust to Prince Metternich, the Austrian Minister at Paris, dated July, 1870, saying :

armed intervention of Austria."

INDIA.

HEAVY MORTALITY.

LONDON, April 9, 6 a. m.-John Macaulay, a. brother of the historian, is dead.

A special to the Times from Calcutta reports that five hundred natives have died from disease and starvation in Hatcoul. The mertality from famine is sensibly abated by the relief measure of the Government.

GREAT BRITAIN. GENERAL NEWS.

LONDON, April 8.—The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh will soon pay a visit to Ireland.

The Government defrays the expenses of Livingstone's funeral, which takes place at West-miaster Abbey.

The Post denies the story of Disreali's marriage. The steamship Ohio, from New York for Bremen, has put into Falmouth with her shaft

CANADA. THE RIEL EXCITEMENT. OTTAWA, April 8.—Intense excitement pre-railed here to-day over the Riel case. The galle-cies of the House were crowded and fully one thousand were outside unable to gain admid-tance. It is rumored that Riel will not appear until Archishop Tache arrives from Manitoba; when he will be guided by his advice.

The Riel question was postponed till to-morr. w and the House adjourned. FLASHES FROM THE CABLE. The Cure of Santa Cruz will take up his rest-dence in Beigium for the present.

The sovereignty of the Fiji islands has been formally tendered to Great Britain. William Kaulbach, the painter, whose danger-NOTED BRUISER SHOT.

NEW YORK, April 8 .- Dooney Harris, the wellknown pugilist, was shot last night, twice in the shoulder and once in the stomach, by Wm. Clough, another rough, during a drinking saloon, quarrel. Harris, whose wounds are serious, was taken to the hospital.

The ante-mortem statement of Dooney Harris was taken to night. The wounded man states.

was taken to-night. The wounded man stated that Clough had, some time ago, threatened, and even tried to stab him. Clough was arrested at a late hour to-night. He admits the shooting, but claims to have acted in self-defence. The condition of the wounded man is very pro

A NEW GOLD FIELD. LITTLE ROCK, April 7.—A special dispatch, dated Fulton, to the Republican, says: Captain Halloway arrived here to-day from the newlydiscovered gold mines on the north fork of the Ouachita, en route to St. Louis, to purchase apparatus wherewith to commeuce active operations. The mines are situated in the mountains near the Choctaw line, and are richer than at first sup-posed. Captain Halloway passed through the silver district, on his way here, and reports the

wildest excitement ever the recent discoveries. After an examination of the ore and mines, he pronounces the former very rich and the latter in-exhaustible. Miners and adventurers are flockng to the scene of the late discoveries. SKIRMISH AT FORT SILL NEW GREANS, April 8.—A special dispat h from San Antonio, Texas, to the Galveston News, says that on the night of the 27th ultime a party, of Indians from a reservation fixed into a company of soldiers near Fort Sill. The troops returned the fire, and from a bloody trail and war bunnet found the next day it is believed several Indians

were seriously wounded.

General Augur and part of his staff will leave for the Rie Grands frontier to-morrow on an ex-

STATE EMBEZZLER. DER MOINES, April 8.—An indictment has been found against Issae Brandt, ex-deputy State treasurer, for the embesslement of funds of the State to the amount of \$40,000. It is not believed

THE SPRAGUES. PROVIDENCE, April 8.—In the United States district court this morning the proceedings in bankruptcy against the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company were discontinued and the case dismissed.